

HUMPHREYS' DEFENCE

Rank Falsehoods of Political Judge.

DENIES CONNECTION WITH PAPER

His Confidence in Vindication Rests on Lies the Bar Association Will Expose.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9.—"I am perfectly satisfied that the action of the Attorney General on the petition for my removal will vindicate me," said Judge A. S. Humphreys of Honolulu in an interview in a local paper today. "I have had interviews with Mr. Knox and other officers of the department, and I am confident of a vindication."

Much stress has been laid upon the charge that I was the owner and director of a partisan paper and therefore unfit for duty on the bench. I saw the opportunity and the need of a Republican newspaper when the islands were annexed, and agreed with several gentlemen to put up the capital necessary for such an enterprise. When the deposits of cash were made, I put up the original amount agreed upon for cash, and soon discovered that in so doing I had offered more than all the rest of the contributors and controlled the paper. It was started and conducted well, but, as all such properties will at first, lost money. When I was commissioned a justice of the United States Court for the islands, I resigned from the presidency of the newspaper, and entirely severed my connection with it, except that I still held my stock, which I was compelled to do or part with it at a heavy and unnecessary sacrifice, for the property will soon be a valuable one. I have had absolutely nothing to do with the conduct of the paper since my appointment."

This interview was given after Judge Humphreys had two interviews on two separate days with Attorney General Knox. Judge Humphreys came to Washington over a week ago. He did not go near the Department of Justice for six of the seven days, because Attorney General Knox was not in Washington. He took in the hot weather of Washington for that length of time and then presented himself to Attorney General Knox. He merely arranged with that official for an interview with the head of the Department on Wednesday, upon Mr. Knox's return from Pittsburgh.

The interview was held. It lasted upward of an hour. At its conclusion Judge Humphreys was seen by the correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser.

"I do not care to discuss my business at this time," he said, in an abrupt manner. "I have absolutely nothing to give you."

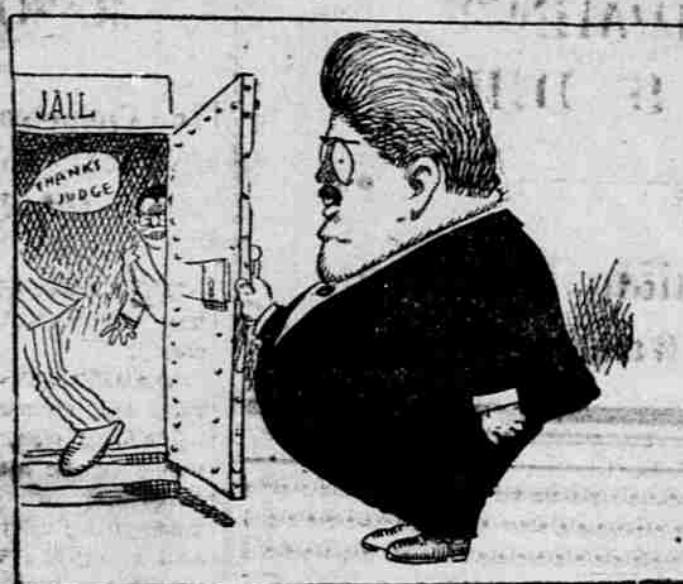
Attorney General Knox was more communicative, though not giving any conclusive information. He stated that the formal charges preferred by the Bar Association of Honolulu had been received at the Department but no action had been taken on them, the specifications not having arrived. Mr. Knox gave out the further information that there are hundreds of letters on file in Judge Humphreys' favor and that he had been informed (presumably by Judge Humphreys) that more letters were on the way. Until they are received and the specifications come, he will take no action.

Attorney General Knox appointed another interview with the Honolulu Advertiser for the next day. He then left for Pittsburgh to remain for several days. Judge Humphreys will remain until he returns, to see that all the letters favorable to himself reach the Department and are placed on file.

In the absence of the Attorney General, who has personal charge of this case, nothing further will be done. His indications are that when all the facts are before him he will make up the case and present it to the President for such action as he may deem proper. The prospect is, therefore, that no decision will be made for some time.

E. G. WALKER.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK.



MAGDOON AND FITCH

JUDGE GEAR STILL PURSUING THE OPEN DOOR POLICY.



I THOUGHT IT WAS A FARE

CAPT. BERGER GETS A NEW BAND STAND

LEWERS AND LOOKE SHOWED THEIR APPRECIATION

HAWAIIAN MAILS GROW HEAVIER

Immense Increase in Island Postal Business Since the Annexation.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—G. W. Carr, assistant superintendent in charge of the railway mail service in Hawaii, was in conference with Acting Postmaster General Shallenberger today. He says the volume of the mails in Hawaii has increased fully 100 per cent since the American regime began. Save for himself, two inspectors and three clerks from San Francisco, the entire Hawaiian postal system is administered by resident officials and employees.

The postmasters throughout the islands, besides the native Hawaiians and the Americans who were there before the American regime was installed, include English, German, Portuguese and other nationalities. None of the ninety or one hundred postoffices on the islands has had to call on the United States for employees of any kind.

Carr will return to Honolulu by the 15th proximo, when he will arrange transportation service for four years beginning next year. He will go from here to New York to look into the seaport mail service on the American line, preliminary to instituting a similar service on the Oceanic line between San Francisco and Honolulu, under which a postal clerk will be aboard each steamer.

TRANSFORMED RUSSIA.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant Notes Great Improvements There.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Speaking of his experiences in Russia where he made a tour, General Frederick Dent Grant, who has just arrived from Europe, said the general feeling of the people of the middle and upper classes was favorable to the United States. The Russians regard the United States more as a country to buy from than to sell to.

"I found the greatest improvement since my last visit to Russia in 1872," said the General. "Even the houses are better built and show that Russia is advancing with the times and is prosperous. The improvement in the conditions of the serfs is really remarkable. They were liberated about the same time that our negroes were, but they have advanced infinitely further in the same space of time. Army service has helped in their development physically and mentally in a way that goes far to make up for the burden on the nation at large."

Selling Medical Degrees.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Governor Voorhees of New Jersey, investigating the complaint of D. M. J. Mitchell, secretary of the State Board of Health, expects to locate a manufacturer of bogus diplomas in Jersey City. The complaint is in the shape of a circular letter to Dr. Mitchell offering to confer a degree and diploma of a "university" in Jersey City concerning which the educational department has no record. In the circular the degree of M. D. is offered at the bargain price of \$10, or, coupled with Ph. D., for \$15. The Governor says the authorities will at once take action against the promoters of the alleged university. He says he has received complaints from citizens in Texas, Minnesota and other Western States enclosing copies of the circular.

A TERRIFIC STORM VISITS GULF—TIDAL WAVE EFFECTS

Probable Heavy Losses of Shipping and Other Property But No Destruction of Life. Mobile Badly Hurt.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 15.—The tropical storm which has been raging in the Gulf of Mexico for two days culminated in a tidal wave which swept the coast from Pensacola, Fla., to the mouth of the Mississippi. All communication is cut off, and it is believed that the villages which were destroyed in the storm of 1893, when 2,000 people were drowned, have again been overwhelmed.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—The big storm has practically subsided here and both the river and the lake are falling. The water has rapidly receded from the section of the city which was overflowed yesterday. Large bodies of men have gone to work to repair the damage done at the lake resorts, which bore the brunt of the storm. Little news has come thus far from the Mississippi sound, but there has been no loss of life in that reach of territory. The Louisville & Nashville railroad is still badly crippled. No trains have come in or gone out over this line since night before last. The subsidence of the water, however, makes it probable that the damage to the tracks will be quickly repaired and that the traffic will be resumed by tonight. A large number of cotton and other business men are still bottled up on the coast and unable to get to their offices. The northeastern road has had some trouble, but the Illinois Central has aided both the Louisville & Nashville and Northeastern in handling their passenger traffic.

The Cromwell liner Comus reached the city today. Dr. J. N. Thomas of the quarantine station boarded the Comus near the mouth of the river and told Captain Franklin that an unknown schooner and a small boat had been wrecked in that vicinity and six lives lost.

The news of the loss of the Cobden family of fifteen, above quarantine station, has not been confirmed. At Shell Beach the wind has ceased, but the water is rising and there has been considerable damage to crops. Rice has been damaged considerably down the river.

The United Fruit Company's steamer Esther arrived here today. She experienced heavy winds, but was not injured and saw no vessels in distress. The Esther reported that there was no serious damage at quarantine station, but that considerable property had been swept away at Port Eads.

The fruit company fears for the safety of another of its ships, the Fulton. The Fulton left Ceiba fourteen and a half days ago and is now ten days overdue. She has never been reported. Captain Stevenson of the Esther brought up Captain Samuel J. Dunham and four members of the crew of the tug Biloxi, which capsized during the storm. The five rescued men clung to a tree until rescued. They reported that two of the crew of the tug were missing.

Captain Stevenson also reported that he saw a ship's mast, possibly a fruit-er's, sticking out of the water about nine miles from Southwest Pass. He was unable to identify the vessel and saw none of her crew.

The Esther had as passengers Juan Carrillo, a family of twelve and four servants, all of Belize. They had been at the quarantine station for several days and passed safely through the storm. Captain Stevenson said a houseboat and some small craft had been battered to pieces in the vicinity of the station, but he had heard of no loss of life.

MOBILE, Ala., August 16, 10 a. m.—As far as known at this hour there has been no loss of life from the terrific storm in Mobile or its immediate vicinity. No reports have as yet been received from the coast or any of the islands below. Several vessels have been lost, but the crews are believed to be safe.

The water, which reached a high stage in the city, has subsided and is now almost normal. The aggregate loss to property in Mobile is considerable. Nobody is a loser, however, to a great extent.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 16.—Communication with Mobile was established at 9 o'clock this morning over an unreliable wire, entering the city by way of Meridian. The operator said that no loss of life in Mobile had been reported up to 10:15 a. m. Some of the points cut off below Mobile are Fort Morgan and Point Clear. The first information from these points as well as many summer resorts on the bay is expected by boat, as the telegraph wires from Mobile to Fort Morgan have been destroyed.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 16.—Weather Forecaster Harbury said today: "The storm that has prevailed along the Gulf for the past few days is now confined principally to the eastern portion of the Mississippi valley—the storm center this morning being over Meridian, Miss. The path of the storm seems to be in a northerly and northeasterly direction. Normal barometric pressure is reported as far north as Cincinnati."

The disturbance has caused heavy rains over Alabama and Northern Georgia, while to the westward the rainfall in the past twenty-four hours has been light. The storm is apparently moving a trifle east of north, in the direction of the eastern Ohio valley, and its influence will doubtless be felt in that section on Saturday."

Among the heavy rainfalls reported were: Mobile, 3.78; Meridian, 3.62; Montgomery, 2.56; Atlanta, 1.90; Knoxville, 1.14.

The German steamer Gauss, with the Antarctic expedition on board, under the leadership of Professor Von Drygalski, sailed from Kiel.

BISMARCK OF ITALY IS DEAD

Signor Crispi, Once the Premier, Passes Quietly Away at Naples.

NAPLES, August 11.—Signor Crispi died at 7:45 o'clock this evening. He was surrounded by the members of his family and several intimate friends. The news was immediately telegraphed to King Emmanuel and Queen Helena. The newspapers assert that the body will be conveyed by steamer to Palermo, where the municipal authorities will arrange for a great public funeral.

It is rumored that Signor Crispi's will authorizes a prominent Italian politician to examine his papers and to publish his memoirs. It is rumored that the affairs of the deceased are in the greatest confusion and that Signora Crispi will have to depend solely on the proceeds of the sale of the memoirs. The body will lie in state for three days in the drawing-room of the Villa Lina, in Naples, the walls of which are adorned with frescoes and presenting the principal episodes of the Garibaldian epoch. Signor Joratto, the sculptor, has taken a cast of the face. Seals have been affixed to the belongings of the deceased, and Signor Laureonzana of the Chamber of Deputies has been appointed trustee of the will. Veteran soldiers, firemen and police will act as a guard of honor during the lying in state. A great state funeral will be held in Naples before the body is removed to Palermo. King Victor Emmanuel will be represented.

BRIDE WAS A HOODOO.

Whereupon the Bridegroom Returns Her to Her Parents.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A special to the World from Danbury, Conn., says: Morgan Burgess, who married three weeks ago Anna Goodwin, a Vermont girl, pretty and accomplished, has sent her back to her parents. It was a sad parting and the end of a strange story. Burgess loves his bride, but is firmly convinced that she is a "hoodoo" and that his life would be in danger if he did not get rid of her.

When the young man assisted his bride from the carriage in front of his mother's house after the wedding, Mrs. Burgess came out to meet him. "Mother," said Burgess, "this is my wife, whom I have brought from Vermont as a surprise to you." Without a word Mrs. Burgess reeled and fell dead at his feet. Doctors said the cause of death was heart failure.

Two nights after the funeral the house was entered by burglars and several hundred dollars were taken. A few days later a valuable horse and two cows became ill with a mysterious ailment and died.

Swimming Match.

A special match swimming race series has been arranged by the Olympic Club of San Francisco between Scott Leary and H. A. Wideman, of Honolulu, the champion swimmers of the club, which offers a special medal for any records broken. The final race, 100-yard dash, was to have taken place last night.

A fight in Austria, resulting from a vendetta of twenty years' standing caused the death of seven and wounded twenty-three.

WHITE LABOR EXPERIMENT

How it Worked on a Small Scale at Ewa.

UTTER FAILURE OF CALIFORNIANS

Had Fair Treatment But Soon Gave Up Their Contracts and Went Home.

WITH conditions which they admitted could not be more favorable, with every possible concession that they could wish except higher pay, fourteen Californians came to Hawaii two years ago to work on a sugar plantation. To the party of fourteen were allotted 131 acres of the best land of the Ewa plantation, and yet with every advantage that they asked, and without any objection to the management, of that number only five remained until the first crop of cane was matured.

Although they made for the entire term of their service with the plantation \$40 per month, with house, fuel, water, a garden of 8,000 square feet, schools and a train to convey the children, a physician when they called on him, free of cost, not one of the five cared to continue the raising of cane, though two are still with the Ewa plantation as overseers. And more, when the time was arriving at maturity, the men who remained refused to either strip, cut or load their crop and this work had to be done by Japanese.

These facts tell of the first serious and the only determined attempt to plant a purely American colony upon a Hawaiian cane field. It was to be the forerunner, for had it been successful there would have been carried out the original plans, made by former Manager W. J. Lowrie of the estate, which contemplated the cutting up of the plantation into small fields, of an average of 100 acres to fourteen men, to be cultivated by the members of the hui, and the planting of an American plantation of above 2,000 men, and their families upon the broad acres of this estate. The total failure of the experiment, for Japanese hui now do the work upon the very plans followed by the company in the arrangements with the Americans, convinces the plantation men who came into contact with the trials that the white man can do any kind of work that is necessary upon a plantation with sugar cane, but that he will not do some kinds of work on any basis, and that he will not do any kind for a long time.

Of the men who took up their homes at Ewa, five were married and had families. The desertions began when the colony had been on the plantation only a month. The first man to leave went because his wife would not stand the quiet life; the wife of the second died within a few months and he would not stay; the third had a quarrel with a neighbor and quit; another soon after was taken ill and left for the Coast, and then, six months having elapsed, and the cane being in fair condition, five of the young men deserted the plantation in a body, taking only their personal belongings and surrendering any profits which might come to them under their contracts. Of the five remaining two were old men, one was a middle-aged man, and two were boys. They stuck it out and then when the cane was milled they took the money and refused to longer work at raising cane. That they were not extraordinary men in any way is further shown from the fact that at the present time, of the 2,100 men on the plantation there are only three Americans, and these are working with teams. There have been many more, but during the two years of the administration of the present manager there has not been an American who would do manual labor in the cane fields and keep at it.

Without going into the various jealousies and petty quarrels, which in the old days back East would have been called "clothes line fights," which kept the colony in a constant turmoil, the capacity of the Californians to do hard and constant work was brought into high light. The oft-repeated assertion that one intelligent American workman is worth two or three cheap men, was conclusively disproven. The greatest amount of labor in the cultivation of cane is in irrigating and hoeing. This is not hard or fast work. There must be let into a ditch just so much water. More will wash the land; less will not keep the cane up to its growing powers for the nine days. To hoe the cane along the rows while the wa-

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